The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 35

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'68-1y

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

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DEALER IN
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On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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BY

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

From the West Branch Bulletin.

"The Democratic party has always been friendly to the soldier."—*Democratic Paper.*

Lisp it not, ye mengrel traitors,
You have been the soldiers friend,
Ye the aiders and abettors,
All that treason doth portend.
When the rebels at Fort Sumter
Trampled on our glorious flag,
Copperheads in glowing bumpers
Toasted the Palmetto rag.

When the news of Bull Run battle
Filled each loyal breast with woe,
Whose was the prophetic prattle?
"The South will win, I told you so."
When the "hero," George McClellan,
Played "cat's paw" to Bobby Lee,
Then you gave your bright new shillin'
To the war Democracy.

When we placed them *hors de combat*
They in turn were forced to flee;
You wore long faces, what a sin that,
"Says poor old Mrs. Smith, says she,"
When your names the wheel had paddled
For the draft the records say,
It was found ye had skeedaddled
To see your friends in Canada.

When we made secession tremble
With Grant, Sherman and Sheridan,
How ye wriggled, how dissembled,
The country's confidence to gain.
We were tyrants, butchers, Neroes,
Killing off our (your) noble friends;
They were honorable heroes
Starving us in slaughter pens.

When they killed our noble Lincoln,
Then your foul-mouthed traitor press
Fell in love with Andy Johnson,
Did they know him—answer yes.
Then you held a great convention,
Made concessions, grunts and whines;
The rebel allied coalition,
Shaking hands across the lines.

Lisp it not ye mongrel traitors,
Ye have been the soldier's friend;
Ye the aiders and abettors,
All that treason doth portend.
Go repent in cloth and ashes,
Wipe away the bloody stains;
Give us back our fallen comrades,
Then we'll call you friends again.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM PETER COOPER TO HORATIO SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, August 13th, 1868.

TO THE HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR:

My Dear Sir,—In the last letter I had the honor to address to you, I had the pleasure to thank you for the prompt answer to a former letter, and for the assurance I received that "we agreed in the end to be realized, namely, the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution." You will recollect that I then stated that I was so deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of maintaining the Union and the Constitution that I desire to see all the powers that God and nature had given to us brought into requisition to save our country from being dissevered and made the sport of foreign and domestic Saracens.

I feared then, as I fear now, the danger of our being drawn into error by men who have no faith in a real democratic form of government. In that letter I stated that I was then, and I have still continued, to the 78th year of my age, *to be a firm believer* in a truly democratic republican form of government—I mean a government founded on those eternal principles of truth and justice which our fathers declared were self-evident, namely: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are *life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;* that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

In the very first words of the Constitution, formed by our fathers, it is declared that "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, *do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*"

Our fathers, in forming for us this Constitution, believed that they had embodied in the forms of law, the highest wisdom, virtue, and *intelligence of a whole people.* They meant to make the wisdom, the virtue. and the intelligence of the people the means to insure all the blessings required to make us a nation with all the powers necessary "to establish justice," and "to promote the general welfare."

To enable the people to do this in the most convenient manner, they declared, in the first article of the Constitution, that "All legislative power herein granted *shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.*"

They then describe the mode and manner by which the people's representatives shall be chosen, who are to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers of Congress, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department thereof.

Among these powers there is nothing plainer than the intention of the framers of the Constitution to vest in the people's representatives the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever in their judgment "the public safety may require it," to suppress rebellion or repel invasion.

I have been led to address this letter to you, as standing at the head of the Democratic party—a party with which I continued to act so long as I believed it was laboring to promote the greatest good of our common country; but when I became convinced that the Democratic party. with which I had been so long connected, was lending its power and influence to sustain men and measures that had so far perverted the Constitution of our country as to deny the rights of manhood to 4,000,000 of human beings—and when I saw that I was acting with a party which was lending its influence to men and measures that were raising up in our country the vilest form of an aristocracy—an aristocracy that claimed it as a right that "property should own labor," and claimed the right to mix their blood with the black race, and then sell their children to be enslaved with all their posterity, then I considered it my duty to my country to abandon a party that had abandoned the great principles of truth and justice.

What tongue can describe the horrors of a system that allowed a father to sell his child, who may have had seven-eights of white blood in his veins, to a brutal master, who had the power to confine him on a plantation, under a more brutal overseer; perhaps a Northern man, with his conscience callous to every human feeling, and whose principal recommendation might be that he could whip out of the unprotected slave the greatest amount of labor!

Thomas Jefferson might well say, in view of such a state of things, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."

John Wesley has well declared that such a system contains within itself the sum of all villiany. The enormity of human slavery will appear from the following advertisement, copied from *The Georgia Messenger:* "Run Away—My man, Fountaine; has holes in his ears, a scar on the right side of his forehead, had been shot in the hind parts of his legs, is marked on his back with the whip. Apply to Robert Beasley, Macon."

We might well have said, in view of a system that allowed such cruelty, as God is just that the time must come when those great principles of our Declaration of Independence that declares "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," must be vindicated in our own country. Allow me to repeat what I said in my last letter, namely: that I, who served my country in person and by substitute from the commencement of the war with England to its close, feel that I have a right to plead with my countrymen of every shade of political opinion, and to beseech them by every consideration that can move our manhood to consider carefully the dangers that threaten us as a nation.

It has been to me, for years, a source of profound regret to find so many of those, whom I have esteemed and honored as friends, taking part with and forming all kinds of excuses for men who have done all that was possible to destroy our Union of States; and now I regret to find those very friends calling themselves Democrats; and, at the same time, uniting with those who were leaders in the Rebellion, and striving to aid them to build up what they are pleased to call "a White Man's Government," by which they mean to hold 5,000,000 of human beings under a ban or disqualification that will prove as destructive to their happiness as the slavery from which they have been delivered. I have been at a loss to see how a mind so elevated as yours could for a moment consider it possible for a democratic government to enact a course of class legislation that would make one law for the white man and another for the black man.

John Stuart Mill has said with great propriety that "There is no true democracy where large classes of a community are denied equality of political rights."

He further declares that "Every Government which permanently *divides the people into a governing part, and a governed part is an aristocratic Government, by whatever name it may be called.*"

I find that the very men who profess so much concern for the preservation of the Constitution, are now most earnestly laboring to make proselytes for a white man's government, which can only be had by legislating for a class, thereby adopting a principle that is at war with the very letter and spirit of the Constitution which they profess so much to revere. Such a course is as inconsistent as the profession and the practice of President Johnson. He declared at one time that "treason against the Government is the highest crime that can be commited," and that those engaged in it "should suffer all its penalties." "Treason," he said, "must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished."

He went so far as to say, "They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed; if not, they maintain an ascendency, and may again become numerous enough for treason to become respectable." He said, "After making treason odious, every Union man should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted the great suffering on our country."

He then said, "I hold it a solemn obligation, in every one of these States, where the Rebel armies have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the number of Union men may be, if enough to man the ship of State, I hold it to be a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government until they gain strength. They must not be smothered by inches."

In reference to a Convention to restore the States, he asked: "Who shall restore them? Shall the men who gave all their influence and means to destroy the Government? Are they to participate in the great work of re-organizing the Government, who brought this misery on the States? If this be so, then it is said in truth that all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been lost, and all our battle-fields will have been made memorable in vain."

He then asked, "Why all this carnage?" and said "it was that treason might be put down and traitors punished." He said "traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration." He said "the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in forming rebellion has become a public enemy, and has lost his right to vote with loyal men."

He said that the great plantations of the traitors "must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men;" also, "The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past."

To cap the climax of inconsistency with all that he has since done and tried to accomplish, he said that he had been deeply pained by some things that had come under his observation. He said, "We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to rich traitors, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold." He went on and said that "traitors can get lucrative employment while loyal men are pushed aside."

He said, in relation to reconstructing the Southern States, that "We must not be in too much of a hurry. It is better to let them reconstruct themselves, than to force them into it." But as soon as he became President, we find him hurrying Reconstruction on a plan or poliov of his own, and resisting, with all the power he possessed, the mild measures prepared by Congress, and intended to enable the Rebel States to reconstruct themselves with the least possible difficulty or delay.

It is difficult for one to imagine how any honest, intelligent man can join with President Johnson, and charge the majority of Congress with being a class of radicals and traitors, "hanging on the skirts of a Government which they are trying to destroy."

It has been equally difficult for me to form an apology for such unreasonable charges as I find in your speeches—and in the speeches of others claiming to be Democrats—against an administration that has had to contend with every form of difficulty and misrepresentation that the ingenuity of those who were in rebellion against the Government, and of all who were in sympathy with them, could invent.

I regret to find in several of your speeches that you make no allowance for the extraordinary and trying circumstances through which the Government has been compelled to pass—circumstances that would have made it wise and proper to have raised money by forced loans, if no other means could have been found to save the nation's life.

You have said truly in your late speech that the Republican party "denounces all forms of repudiation as a national crime." You then try to throw on that party the odium of a deliberate design to repudiate the national debt.

The repudiation of the national debt is one of the *last* asts that the Republican party will ever tolerate or allow.

I have been pained to find in your several speeches a course of reasoning that is tending to revive the rebellious spirit throughout our Southern States—a course of reasoning that has already won for you the enthusiastic support of those who were most prominent in the Rebellion, and of all who are in sympathy with them throughout our country.

I am sory to see in your speeches an effort to prejudice the laboring population with the statement that the Government is introducing a system of unjust and unequal taxation.

It is certain that our Government could never stand in the presence of such laws as prevailed throughout the Southern States before the Rebellion; laws that made it a crime to "unbind the heavy burden, and let the captive go free;" laws that made it a crime to teach a poor helpless slave to read and write, fearing that a knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, that declares the unalienable right of every man to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of happines, would make him unwilling longer to remain a slave.

To talk of such a system and such laws as have prevailed at the South being democratic, is to talk of a living body without an animating spirit.

The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the West, has said, with great propriety, that "the interest of humanity and the welfare of white labor, in particular, are involved in the question of Slavery more than in any other, and it is the duty of men to prepare their minds conscientiously that they may, as far as possible, maintain what is best for the people. Every one acknowledges that Slavery is an evil. No man who is free would ever consent to be a slave. It is abhorrent to his nature. No one can allege any right to reduce a human being to that miserable condition. It is detestable to mind and heart. And moreover he who reduces a free man to Slavery is excommunicated by the Catholic Church. Slavery was the cause of our national troubles. It was for Slavery that the war was commenced, and the blood of the brave men who have fallen on both sides has been shed by this insatiate monster. The hope of its restoration is not abandoned. There are multitudes of men who would love to see it in the ascendant as it was before." Never were truer words said than that "Slavery was the cause of our national troubles."

Notwithstanding all the misery that Slavery and the war has brought on our country, let us assure all who took part in the Rebellion that we intend to do them all the good we can. We intend to secure for them and for ourselves the constitutional guaranty of a republican form of government, which is the greatest earthly blessing our nation can possess.

It has been with more than ordinary sorrow that I find among the errors of your late speech other grave charges against the Republican party.

You say it has adopted "a policy of hate of waste, and of military despotism," in all of which you are as much in error as when you state that the Republican party has expended $500,000,000 of the taxes drawn from the people of this country "to uphold a despotic military authority, and to crush out the life of the States."

The facts, as shown by Mr. Blaine in Congress, are that only a very small part of the amount you name was expended in maintaining the authority of the Government over the Rebel States. Let us unite to frown down that spirit of rebellion that found encouragement in the Democratic Convention that met in Chicago, when it virtually recognized the principle of Secession and Disunion as an established fact, by proposing "a cessation of hostilities" and a call for a convention of all the States to meet in their sovereign capacity and deliberate with men who were then in active rebellion, putting forth all their efforts to overthrow the Government by force.

You charge the Republican party with "proposing to deprive the people of the South of their right to vote for Presidential Electors." You then say that "the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage."

This reasoning is unaccountable in view of the fact that the Republican party has been constantly making efforts to extend the elective franchise on a principle of equal rights to every man without regard to country, caste or color.

Nothing could be more unfair than your charge that the Republican party intends that "there shall be no peace or order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power." I will close this long letter by saying that I believe it would be the proudest day of your life if I could persuade you to unite with all who are laboring to secure a purely Democratic Republican administration of our State and General Government. For one, I desire to do what I can to secure peace and prosperity to a country which in the course of nature I must soon leave, but with an ardent desire that it may forever remain a glorious Union of States, where goodness and greatness shall be the motto and inspiration of the people.

I remain, very respectfully,
PETER COOPER.

COPPERHEAD OPINIONS OF GEN. GRANT BEFORE HIS NOMINATION.

Some months ago the copperheads were rather hopeful that Gen. Grant might be prevailed upon to become their candidate for the Presidency instead of the Republican. Their opinions of the man at that time may fairly be taken as honest ones, therefore we propose to lay some of them before our readers and from time to time compare them with such opinions as they have already expressed since his nomination and may hereafter express. The Pittsburg *Post* one of the most reliable Democratic papers in the State, within a few months past has spoken as follows:

Suppose that, contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, Gen. Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, which course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?*

* * * * * * *

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far-sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as a straight forward man, and, so far as can be judged, *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.*

* * * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands;* to render him as much as possible independent of party, and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *If unanimously, so much the better.*

WE SOLMNLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH REAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

The New York *World*, the leading and most respectable copperhead paper in the country, spoke as follows of Gen. Grant in 1865.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

From The World, April 11, 1865.

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism; the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there had never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant-General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands preeminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded, at last, to Grant's matchless persistence and unequaled strategy. And, in both cases, he not only took the long contested position, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than Gen. Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theater of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If any body is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in Gen. Grant, beyond his marvelous tenancity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can. how it has happened that, since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicious energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see *him* standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals, instead of eclipsing his own, gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgement which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war: and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as victory over any other General of that Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could not have given. Apply to Gen. Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

On the 21st of May 1868, the very day Gen. Grant was nominated the same paper begins to disparage his merits in the face of its past opinions as expressed in the above article and attacks him in the following style.

From The World, May 21, 1868.

* * * It was possible for Grant, after his failure "to fight it out on one line" in his advance of 1864 upon Richmond, to lavish the lives of thousands of American soldiers and to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars of the nation's treasure upon a new campaign, and so finally wear and worry down the strength of the rebellion which had already been mortally wounded by Meade at Gettysburg.

Such is copperhead patriotism! Such, copperhead consistency! But the successful General, the gallant soldier, the true patriot cannot be hurt by such mendacity. The honest expression of their sentiments before being tainted with partisan hatred, bitterness and falsehood, will be taken by the people as the true measure of merit, while the partisan abuse that follows will be justly ignored as the ravings of disappointed, unscrupulous and despairing party leaders trying, but in vain, to tarnish the brightness of the fame of the man whom they were unable to control and use because of his sterling integrity and devoted patriotism.

"A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."

For an example of the mode in which the Southern Democracy occasionally vary their occupation in shooting "Radical niggers," by trying to coax them to become "colored Democratis," we submit the annexed catechism, which has been prepared for the use of the Virginia freedmen by the Richmond *Whig*, one of the leading Democratic rebel journals of the South. It covers the whole ground, with more than usual fidelity to the truth, and makes very fair reading for the Democrats hereabouts, who believe in "a white man's government." The *Whig* asks:

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro and by her had mulatto children: Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat,

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This negro woman.

Who made the negroes citizens of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro a right to vote in New Hampshere? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Ruben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee under the Constitution of 1797? Gen. Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He Generally passed as such.

VALUE OF THE SABBATH.

1. The simple rest from labor by which wearied bodily powers may be restored makes this institution beyond estimate valuable. Week-day efforts run the machine down; the Sabbath winds it up.

2. The reaction upon the body of the rested, the refreshed and enlivened mental powers which Sabbath rest secures, is of great value to the physical system.

3. The cleanliness which a well kept Sabbath always brings, in connection with the changing of apparel etc., is evidently favorable to health and vigor.

4. The honored Sabbath powerfully repulses every species of vicious indulgence, and favors all those virtuous habits which so strongly befriend man's physical welfare.

5. The most satisfactory experiments have shown that a vastly greater amount of physical labor can be accomplished with the rest and refreshment of the Sabbath than without it.

6. The same has been verified in reference to laboring animals, such as horses, etc. Hence the laws of the Sabbath expressly mentioning them—"Thou nor thy cattle."

7. Every species of human industry is befriended by the Sabbath's regularity—returning rest, restoring wasted powers, invigorating wearied faculties, and putting the human engine in proper order for the demands made upon it by the succeeding labors of the week.

Hence both the wisdom and benevolence of God beam forth in the institution of the Sabbath.

A TREATY.—By a treaty ratified in 1828, between Prussia and the United States, each nation agreed, on demand, to arrest and deliver up the deserters from the ships of the other. Recently, however, the question has arisen whether deserters from vessels belonging to the ports lately acquired by Prussia come within the provisions of the treaty. The Prussian Cabinet has decided that they do, and hereafter deserters from any ship of the class named, will be liable to arrest and return to their vessels in the United States ports.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

Not only is there no essential difference between a public and private debt, a foreign and a domestic creditor or debtor, but the universal applicable truth, that things which are apparent trifles when attended to, become fearfully important when not attended to, holds good regarding debts also. It is no great thing, indeed, if a lad knows the multiplication table, or if a man keeps his hands and nails clean, or if he abstains from lying; but it is a very serious thing if a man has grimed nails; it is a tremendous thing if he does not know his multiplication-table, or if he is a lying creature. It does not distinguish a man if he keeps his word, but it marks him prominently if he does not. Paying our debts is the regular thing; not paying, the exception. Being honest is no great thing; but being dishonest is a fearful shame. When a nation contracts a debt, it is no historic glory if it fulfils its engagements *sincerely* and *loyally*. The lender expected thus much. Would he have given you, otherwise, his money? But when a nation does not pay her debts up to her capacity of paying, and does that for which a merchant is ignominiously thrust from the exchange and cast out, it is a most tremendous thing, and will stand forever as a disgrace on the record of history and the consciences of the citizens. People talk so much of our prosperous country and future wealth. Let them never forget the far more important moral prosperity, and the desirable wealth of unspotted honor of the country. No greater treasure can be handed down to future generations than an unspotted reputation, be it of an individual family or a vast nation.

Be honest—pay your debts—steal not. It is not much if you observe this; but it is overwhelmingly much if you become dishonest, or dishonestly do not pay your debts, or become a thief.—*From Dr. Lieber's Course on Political Economy.*

ANNEXATION FEELING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A correspondent of the New York *Post*, who claims to be well informed, writes from Nova Scotia that there is a strong and nearly universal feeling in that provinceis in favor of annexation to the United States. The people are intensely opposed to confederation, and the course of the British Government in attempting to force them into it has alienated them from the mother country. The writer remarks: "Nova Scotians have appealed in vain to the Canadian sense of honor and justice; in vain they have invoked the home Government; and now the alternative is openly debated, and the question eagerly asked of every visiting citizen of the United States: 'Will your Government stand by us if we appeal to it for aid, even at the risk of inevitable war with England?'" The Stars and Stripes are greeted with cheers, and American citizens, who were once treated with coldness and disdain, are now everywhere received with cordial greetings. This feeling is scarcely less manifest in New Brunswick. For instance, on the 6th instant there was a pic-nic on Partridge Island, in the harbor of St. John. It is Government land, and contains a light-house station, a marine hospital, and a battery garrisoned by British soldiers. Two or three thousand people were present. From either corner of the hospital building a large American flag was floating, and under the streaming bunting, beneath the long piazza, her Majesty's band of the 47th Regiment was playing occasional American airs; but no British flag was to be seen anywhere. The impropriety of the thing was pointed out by Americans present, and a British ensign was hoisted between its rivals, but its unfolding scarcely elicited a cheer.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.—Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveler, thus sums up the results of modern discoveries; Within the last twenty-five years, all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Centrala Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the South Pole has been discovered; the Northwest Passage—the ignis fatuus of nearly two centuries—is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the source of the Niger is no longer a myth, the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested for his keeping; the Mountains of the Moon, sought for 2000 years, have been beheld by a Causcasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chadda to the frontiers of Barnou; Leichardt and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked, and are at last tumbling down and the canvas screens that surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
HON. JOHN WELLER.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

HERE YOU ARE.

The Bedford *Inquirer* dares us to print in full its article of August 8, on "Equal Taxation." We accept the challenge and give it below, *verbatim*. We have dared the *Inquirer*, several times, to answer questions which we propounded, but it has always evaded them. Let the public judge which is the fairer journal, the GAZETTE, or the *Inquirer*. The article which we are "dared" to publish, is as follows:

EQUAL TAXATION.

The Democratic platform was constructed with an "Equal Taxation" plank intended as a catch-penny for the unwary.

Let us see how it would work. The Internal Revenue Laws, framed by a Republican Congress, apportioned the taxes, absolutely required for the national support, in such a manner as to bear heaviest upon those who could best bear them, and lightly, or not at all, on the poor. Under that law to-day no man pays an income tax unless his income is over a thousand dollars. Under this law scarcely fifty men in Bedford county pay an income tax, and the great majority of the people pay no government tax at all. This is judicious and statesmanlike; exempting the poor and middle classes entirely from the burthen of taxation. Truly this is not equal taxation, but it is the taxation that pays the debt of the nation without laying its burthen upon the poor and the needy, the widow and the orphan and the day laborer. Under it the poor man and his children have all their rights and liberties preserved, and are permitted to occupy their homes in peace unmolested by the tax-gatherer's call. What would the catch-penny "Equal Taxation" of the Copperheads, pudiated and trap laden platform us see how Equal Taxation would work. Equal Taxation would require that every man who owns a dollar's worth of property should pay his exact proportion of the amount of taxes requisite to pay the debts of the nation. It would carry the tax-gatherer into the poor man's cabin to filch the last dollar of his hard earned wages for taxes and leave his children to famish for bread. It would toll the widows basket of meal and tax the poor man's pig. It would lay the heavy hand upon and exact the last penny from high and low, rich and poor, alike, never considering whether there was left a shelter for the widow and her orphans or clothing or bread for the starving poor. Such would be the result of the "*Equal Taxation*" concerning which Copperheadism makes such a hue and cry. True it is that the Republican Congress has not made an *equal* tax law, but it is a just, fair, righteous and liberal one. It screens the poor in their poverty, and lays no additional burthen upon those soldiers already bowed with the cares of poverty and want. The Republican party is the poor man's friend and exempts him from taxes of every kind. Copperheadism vaunts itself upon "*Equal Taxation*," and would lay a tax upon the last dollar of the way-faring poor. Let the poor man think upon this, and consider whether he prefers to be taxed. If he does let him vote the Copperhead ticket, and cry out for "Equal Taxation," and he will get it. But if he wishes to continue free from taxes, and let those who can afford it pay them, let him vote the whole Republican ticket. Let the small farmer and mechanic, and every man whose income is less than $1000 consider whether he prefers to be taxed or not. If he is ambitious of figuring in the Internal Revenue tax list, let him by all means vote for Seymour and Blair, but if he prefers to remain free from taxes, as he now is, let him not only cast his own, but persuade his neighbor to cast his ballot for Grant and Colfax and the policy that exempts the poor man from taxation.

Doubtless, the *Inquirer* man imagines that his article has smashed into splinters the eternal principle of Equal Taxation. A few words will undeceive him. It is true that but few people pay an income tax. It is also true that the bondholders pay only an income tax. But it is not true that those who have no incomes, pay no taxes. The poorest man in the country pays taxes—not an *income* tax, but an *outcome* tax. On every pound of tea he buys, a tax of 25 cents *in gold* is laid by the government, and as he has no gold, he pays it in greenbacks and he is charged the difference between gold and greenbacks, which makes the tax on his pound of tea just 37 cents. On every pound of coffee the poor man buys, he is charged by the government a tax of 5 cents *in gold*, which he is compelled to pay in greenbacks, which makes the tax on his pound of coffee, just 7½ cents. On every pound of imported sugar the poor man buys, the government charges him a tax of 4 cents *in gold*, or 6 cents in greenbacks. The poor man, the consumer, pays these taxes to the retail merchant, the retailer pays them to the wholesale dealer, the wholesale dealer pays them to the importer, and the importer pays them to the government. The poor man and the middle classes are also taxed, in the same way, upon articles of clothing, meat (they must help pay their butcher's license) medicines (they must pay stamp duties on many of them) articles of furniture, legal payers (stamps again) matches (stamps once more) etc., etc. These taxes, in a great measure, are applied to the payment of the gold interest on government bonds, whilst the holders of those bonds, pay nothing but an income tax, and evade that by making false returns and tempering with the Assessors of Internal Revenue. Thus every man who owns a "pig," or has a dollar in his pocket, is taxed by the government to *pay the bondholders his interest in gold, whilst the bondholder pays scarcely any taxes at all.* As to the farming community, let us see how this system of *unequal* taxation operates. The farmer pays State, County and Township taxes; *the bondholder pays not one cent of such taxes.* A farmer, of ordinary family, will use, say, one barrel of sugar per year, or about 200 pounds; say about 5 pounds of tea, and 100 pounds of coffee. The muslins, clothing and other articles of a similar character purchased by him during the year, take out of his pocket, as government duties at the lowest figure, $20.00. Leaving out of the question, stamp duties, and other matters which might be fairly taken into the account, his government taxes, therefore, are as follows:

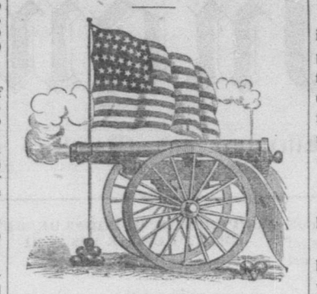
1 barrel suggar, taxed,	$12.00
5pounds tea, taxed,	1.85
100 pounds coffee, taxed,	7.50
Muslins, clothing, &c.,	20.00
Total	$41.35

Now, say this farmer raises 200 bushels of wheat per annum, here is a tax of upwards of 20 cents on each bushel, paid by him to the government. This goes to pay the bondholders, to keep up the Negro Bureau and to pay off the Standing Army. When wheat is worth $2.25 per bushel, the farmer realizes but 2.05, and when the difference between gold and greenbacks, is deducted, he gets but $1.56. Meanwhile the bondholder draws his interest in gold, pays no State, County or Township taxes, and evades the income tax. Hence the Democrats propose *Equal Taxation* as a remedy for the present defective because unequal system. *Equal Taxation* will compell the bond-holding nabobs and aristocrats to pay their share of the taxes, and of course, will proportionally lessen the taxes of the farmer, middle and the poorer classes. Now, *we* dare the *Inquirer* to publish this article. Come now, Lutz, toe the mark!—*Gazette.*

THE *Gazette*, no doubt, thinks it has done something exceedingly smart. Let us see. We spoke of excise or direct taxes as every one can see who reads for himself. It has evaded every point in our article and launched off in a tirade against the tariff duties laid on imported goods, a question not mentioned in our article. It has run away from the issue entirely and for the very good reason that it could not deny the truth of our statements. Now let us see what the *Gazette* has forgotten to tell its readers. After having got safely out of range of every thought in our article, it deliberately sets to work to count up the tax on sugar and coffee in order to make out that the Republican party is still taxing the poor man, but forgot to say that in these few articles the rich man is taxed as well as the poor, and the worst it has made out of it is, that in these two or three articles all are taxed alike because it would be impossible to do otherwise. How can it as the advocate of *Equal* Taxation complain of this? But the most brazen faced presumption and impudence is displayed in going back on its own record. The Democratic party has always been a free-trade party, and the *Gazette* has ever advocated its principles. Now one of the measures most strenuously insisted upon by these same free-traders has always been, that a tariff should only be for revenue and further that in order to compel all to bear an equal portion of the burden, these very articles of sugar, coffee and tea should be heavily taxed. The argument was, that as every body poor and rich alike used these articles the poor as well as the rich would have to help pay the tax. How can the *Gazette*, after having advocated the taxation of the poor man's tea, sugar and coffee for twenty years, now permit itself, in a gush of unguarded generosity, to take up the poor man's cause and abuse the Republican party for what has almost always been done since the inauguration of our government, and for what it, as the organ of the Democratic party, has always advocated. But the *Gazette* has also forgotten to tell its readers that as an opponent of a protective tariff the Democratic party has always been in favor of excise taxes and that if its avowed poli- [illegible] foot of land and the *poor man's house and garden* as well as his cow and pig would be taxed. Now we dare the *Gazette* to deny these stubborn facts. The Democratic party has always been the advocate of free-trade, and as such, also the advocate of excise taxes of houses and lands and personal property; for the necessary expenses of the Government must be met, and if it is not to be obtained by taxes on imported, manufactured articles, something the Democratic party has always opposed, then it must be raised by heavy taxes on sugar, coffee and tea &c., articles that while the rich use, the poor man cannot do without, and so the poor man is taxed by this *very Democratic* plan; and when the taxes upon these few articles fail to meet the necessary expenses, the resort must be to excise taxes. Now how did the Democratic party propose to raise the taxes. First it denies protection to our manufactures, removes the duties upon foreign manufactures of every kind and brings us in direct competition with the pauper labor of Europe. The result has always been, when this plan has been tried, that our manufactures stop and the agricultural resources of the country are left alone to bear the burden of taxes, and on houses and lands it must be laid. Now what becomes of the *Gazette's* sympathy for the poor man. Instead of paying a light tax upon a couple of articles as he now does, he finds not only his tea, sugar and coffee taxed, but also his cow and pig, his house and garden, or if he is so unfortunate as not to own house and garden, he is obliged to rent them of some good aristocratic Democrat, who finds them heavily taxed and straightway lays the tax upon his poor tenant in the shape of increased rent. Such is the *Equal Taxation* for which the *Gazette* is so anxions. Such are the inevitable results of the policy the *Gazette* has always advocated. Such is the policy it now advocates, notwithstanding its crocodile tears over the poor man's tea and coffee. True enough the poor man's tea and coffee are taxed, (and for the most of it he can thank a Democratic rebellion) but the past free-trade policy, and the present *Equal Taxation* cry of the *Gazette* aim at, taxing in addition not only his cow and pig but also his house and garden. For *years* under a Democratic State Government his *house and lot* were taxed, until A REPUBLICAN STATE ADMINISTRATION ABOLISHED THE STATE TAX ENTIRELY. Let the poor man read and consider. If he wants war, debt and taxation of his house and lot, his pig and cow by all means let him vote the whole Democratic ticket from Seymour and Blair down to county Auditor. But if he wants peace and freedom from taxation, let him vote for Grant and Colfax and the whole Republican ticket. Finally, the *Gazette* has entirely forgotten to tell its readers that all this enormous debt and these *awful* taxes are the price of a full blooded *Democratic Rebellion.*

WILL you have Grant, Colfax and PEACE or, Seymour, Blair and WAR is the question now before the people.

VICTORY!



"HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE."

GLORIOUS NEWS!

20,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY!

An Increase of 8,000 over last year!

We Sweep the Whole State!

Whole Congressional Delegation Republican!

The news from Maine has sent a thrill of joy throughout the whole land. On Monday last the republicans elected their Governor by a majority of 20,000, an increase of 8,000 over last year, and carried every Congressional district in the state. Complete returns will no doubt increase the aggregate majority. The Copperheads are mute with chagrin and astonishment and the Republicans wild with joy and enthusiasm. Have you heard the news from Maine" is heard from every street corner as the mourners over the hopeless condition of the "Lost Cause" go about the street. Vermont struck the keynote for the fall elections, Maine has taken up the refrain and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will prolong the strain in October, and Democratic hopes and prospects will fall like autumn leaves.

WHY THEY WOULD TAX THE BONDS.

Gen. T. F. Bowie, a Democratic leader, said at a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in Baltimore: "If there be any set of men I would sooner tax, it would be those men who furnished the means to carry on the most unholy war in history. I would not tax them as property, but I would tax them because I can read upon the face of these bonds a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose."

This brief remark serves to show the true animus of the bond taxing movement. Every one knows that taxing the bonds, is the first step toward repudiation, and that the first step once taken all the succeeding ones are inevitable until we reach repudiation and national bankruptcy. The rebels wish the bonds taxed and the debt repudiated because having been beaten they hate the union and the men who gave their money to preserve it and they desire the debt repudiated, first that they may cheat these same men who gave their money to the government in its time of need, and second that they may themselves be freed from the payment of their just share of the debt that they have heaped upon the nation. Again they want the debt repudiated and the government bankrupted that they may not be compelled to help support the widows and orphans of the loyal soldiers, who fell fighting for Union and liberty. The whole spirit of taxation of our bonds and repudiation of our debt is the spirit of rebellion. To gratify rebels and secure their vote the Copperheads have taken up the cry and are actuated by no honest or patriotic motive. The whole animus of their repudiation scheme is dishonest, unpatriotic and rebellious. Their cry of tax the bonds is not caused by their love of the country nor their friendship for the poor man, but by a spirit of treason and rebellion and their hatred of the men by whom and the means by which rebellion was put down.

They would tax the bonds because, in the words of this outspoken rebel, they bear upon their face the evidence that they were a contribution to the government to help it put down a bloody, causeless and unholy rebellion. And the men who sympathized with them, the Northern Copperheads, hate them alone for this cause. Their blatant, hypocritical sympathy and crocodile tears in behalf of the poor man are but a shallow pretence, a brazen-faced assumption of things refuted by their record, all to hide the latent spirit of treason and rebellion. Taxation of the bonds and repudiation of the debt are but rebel attempts to revive the "*Lost Cause*" and gain by chicanery and trickery what they could not by fair fighting, and in this as in rebellion they have the active aid and sympathy of every Northern Copperhead. Seymour and Blair are their chosen leaders and every man who casts his vote for them casts a vote for the success of the rebellion and the redemption of the "*Lost Cause.*" Their own leaders proclaim that all they fought for in the rebellion will be gained by the election of Seymour and Blair.

OVERREACHING THEMSELVES.

The copperheads and rebels came from the New York convention wild with enthusiasm in behalf of a new rebellion otherwise known as "The Lost Cause." From one end of the country to the other their threats of war and revolution were impudently and boastingly paraded. Wade Hampton, Vance, Wise, Forrest and other prominent rebels shouted in full chorus for a new rebellion, and once more essayed to fire the Southern heart. Theirs was an honest preaching of the Democratic gospel, but it was done without judgment and prudence. The peace loving people both North and South, warned of what might be expected from the success of such a platform and such candidates as Seymour and Blair, began to desert the ranks of the Democracy by thousands. Alarmed at this unlooked for exposure of their schemes for inaugurating a new war, a cry of hush! hush!! hush!!! is echoed over the land by the more prudent Democratic leaders. Every effort has been made to put an end to these indiscreet disclosures and it has been to some extent successful, but the people are awake to the immense importance of an issue that is to decide between peace and war and are arraying themselves under the banner of GRANT COLFAX and PEACE.

TEN DAY ASSESSMENTS, AND TO WHOM TAXES ARE TO BE PAID.

The last Legislature passed a law changing the manner of collecting State, county, poor and militia taxes in this county. Very few persons have had an opportunity to see the law and consequently there is some difference of opinion in regard to the assessment of taxes ten days prior to the election and to whom they should be paid. The old law authorized the payment of all such taxes to the collectors, but the collectors having been entirely superseded by the Treasurer, under this late act, the question has arisen whether ten day assessments would not be entirely ignored. We have taken some pains to look up the law and find that there will be no more difficulty under this statute than under the former. Heretofore the collector has received the tax, hereafter the constable, or when the constable refuses, special collectors, appointed by the county Commissioners will receive it. The new law provides "that the assessors of the different wards, townships and boroughs, in making the extra (ten day) assessment required by law, shall certify the name of the person applying to be assessed, with the amount of tax imposed both for State and county purposes, to the constables or collectors discharging their duties under the provisions of this act, and the said constables or collectors *shall receive and receipt for all such taxes, which receipt shall be as valid as receipts heretofore given by the collectors in like cases.*

Let every Republican voter be assessed immediately and as soon as the assessor certifies the list to the constable see that the tax is paid.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS!

When the rebels first passed their ordinances of secession the Copperhead party declared that they were out of the union and the government had no right to coerce them into remaining within the Union. The Republican party declared they were not out of the Union and could not go out. When, by open and continued rebellion and bloody war, they had forfeited all their rights under the constitution and the republican party declared that they, could not be represented in Congress until they had submitted to, and accepted such terms as the loyal people of the Union deemed necessary to the peace and safety of the country, these same copperheads, not only, claimed that they were in the Union, but that they had never been out and were entitled to representation the moment they laid down their arms. Rebellion and treason were no crimes in their opinions and ought rather to be rewarded than punished. A great hue and cry was raised against the Republican party as disunionists, because they denied representation to these rebels until such time as they consented to accept such terms as would secure the peace of the country and the persons and property of all its citizens. Now, when such laws are passed and governments established and all the states except three restored to their normal relation to the general government, these same copperheads insist that these states are not in the Union and that their governments must be overturned and constructed on a rebel platform before they can get properly into the Union, and this Blair and the copperhead platform propose to do by a new rebellion. consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

EQUAL TAXATION.

The Democratic platform insists on the equal taxation of all species of property. Now the taxable property in the several counties of the state is assessed at $1,327,463,886 of real estate and but $438,685,554 of personal property—the latter being less than one-quarter of the entire amount.

All national taxation is now laid on personal property. Real estate pays nothing directly; but when it yields an income, that pays a small percentage. If the democratic platform be carried out, three-fourths of all the national taxes paid by New York will be thrown upon the farms and houses of the people. What will Mohawk farms or Illinois prairies be worth in the market, if taxed five per cent. per annum on their valuation, under these democratic financiers?—*New York Evening Post.*

The same logic applies to Pennsylvania and to Bedford county. Incomes and many kinds of manufactures are taxed five, per cent. *Equal taxation would put a tax of* FIVE PER CENT on the valuation of every acre of land and every house and lot in the state. Farmers of Pennsylvania, rich or poor how do you like the prospect of a 5 per cent on the valuation of every foot of your land? If you relish it vote for Seymour and Blair and you will get it. A Republican state administration has removed the tax from your lands. If you want this policy of removing taxes continued, vote for Hartranft and Campbell and Grant and Colfax and you will have permanent peace, and soon be freed from state and national taxation entirely.

A NEW YORK dispatch states that a large body of railroad men will leave that city this week for Pittsburgh, to examine the proposed new route from Philadelphia to the Western cities, and to look at the Pennsylvania Railroad Works at Altoona, Johnstown and other points. We do not know what the new route mentioned is, but suppose it may be the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville. At any rate we see no good reason why they should not examine this route, as it has long been reputed the most eligible one between these two cities. As the Pennsylvania Railroad's energies seem to have been completely exhausted on the *approaches* of a small tunnel, we would be pleased to see some corporation with a little more *vim* or a good deal better intentions take hold of the matter. We intend to have a railroad in these regions and if Philadelphia has no interest in this direction there are other places that have and they will be found without much delay.

LEFT TOWN.—The Rooster belonging to the *Gazette Office* suddenly disappeared one day last week, and finally turned up in the "Morning Patriot" crowing over the Colorado election. Hard up for comfort when they have to go so far for a few insignificant crums. Send back our birdie we'd like, to hear him crow a tune for Maine.

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS MONEY.—The Copperheads, in this vicinity are lavishly distributing bogus greenbacks and bonds among their weak-kneed brethren—It wont work Gents they aint *Soaked* enough. The *Coffee* papers will be the next in the market we presume. Ship em along—you'll want em.

DEBT! DEBT!! TAXES!!! TAXES!!!

Why don't the Gazette tell its readers that a Democratic Rebellion cost the nation $5,000,000,000, and half a million of lives and is now burthening the country with the taxes of which it so much complains? It might also tell them that the New York platform and Blair's famous letter pledges the Democratic party to a NEW REBELLION and MORE DEBT and TAXES. The people however know pretty well whom they have to thank for all these troubles and taxes. Still it is a good plan to keep it before the people, so that they don't forget these old scores and new pledges. Seymour and Blair and a new war and more taxes, or Grant and Colfax, PEACE and plenty and the payment of the debt and abolition of the taxes is the issue of the day.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* proves that Auditor General Hartranft, the Radical candidate for reelection to that office, has paid out, contrary to law, the sum of ten thousand dollars to political or personal favorites.—*Reading Eagle*

The *Patriot* has proven no such fact. Ten thousand dollars were drawn out of the Treasury by Democratic members of the Legislature, with warrants made out in accordance with the law on the oaths of the aforesaid Democrats setting forth that the charges were just and regular. So that if wrong was perpetrated, it was on the perjury of the men who drew the money and not on any irregularity in the Auditor General who endorsed the account. When a counterfeit five dollar bill is passed, the police do not arrest the receiver of the spurious money. It is the "shower" of the worthless trash who is arraigned. So with this payment of ten thousand dollars. It was drawn by Democratic chairmen of legislative committees, who swore to the correctness of the accounts. They are the parties to be condemned, because they did all the wrong in the premises.—*Harrisburg State Guard.*

Go to work every one who wishes success to the Republican cause and peace to the country. The time is growing short. Our prospects are brightening every day, but a township, county or district may be doubtful and the work of one man may turn the scale. Vermont gave us a splendid victory, but it was because every man worked as if the issue depended on his own efforts. Let us all go to work in the same spirit and when the hour of rejoicing comes, we can feel that we are entitled to rejoice because we have helped fight the battle and gain the victory. Let every Republican in Pennsylvania work as though the result depended on his own individual efforts and we will carry the State first for Hartranft and Campbell and then for Grant and Colfax, by such overwhelming majorities that Copperheadism will never dare to hope for success again within her borders.

$5,000,000,000.

Were expended in putting down a Democratic rebellion. Frank Blair was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party because he had pledged himself to a new rebellion in behalf of the "Lost cause." The Democratic programme is MORE WAR, MORE BLOODSHED, MORE DEBT, MORE TAXES. GRANT says "LET US HAVE PEACE."

500,000

Brave men were either maimed or killed in putting down a Democratic rebellion. The Democratic platform and candidates are pledged to a renewal of that rebellion with all its bloody concomitants. GRANT says, "let us have PEACE."

MR. ISADORA BUSH, a highly cultured and prominent Israelite of St. Louis, against whom the charge has been made that he would not support Grant on account of his order expelling the Jews from the department of the Tennessee during the war, publishes a letter stating that he shall vote the entire Republican ticket at the next election.

PENDLETON ALARMED!—George H. Pendleton has telegraphed to General John A. M'Clernand, at Springfield, Ill., as follows:

"Just got home. The condition of the canvass in Ohio is such that I must withdraw all my appointments in Illinois.

[Signed] "GEORGE H. PENDLETON."

THE copperheads are making a great crow over the election of a delegate in Colorado, who when he gets to Congress will have no vote. Very small favors seem to be thankfully received by our Democratic brethern. *"Have you heard the news from Maine?"*

HARSH.—The R. S. C. Band's music, to Democratic cars

HARSHER.—John Cessna's exposure of treason.

HARSHEST.—The news from Maine.

LOYAL men of all parties! Grant says "LET US HAVE PEACE." They who lead the Democratic party to-day threaten ANOTHER WAR. Choose ye!

THE TWO SOLDIERS.—"Let the President elect disperse the Carpet-bag State governments."—*Gen. F. P. Blair.*

"Let us have Peace!"—*Gen. U. S. Grant.*

QUERE.—What has become of the Seymour and Blair club?

JUDGE KIMMELL.

Our cotemporaries are paying their respects to the man of the uneasy conscience in the following style:—

"We learn that on Thursday last, after a protracted struggle, Hon. F M Kimmell, of Chambersburg, was made the copperhead nominee for Congress in this district. Why his political associates will persist in thrusting nominations upon a man whose innate modesty leads him constantly to declare he does not desire office, is passing strange. His cuticle has scarce healed over, after the flogging we were forced to give him in the abortive effort to elect him judge, and now his scarred back is again presented for flagellation. Is there no Copperhead statute prohibiting cruelty to animals?"—*Somerset Whig.*

"In a speech in Gettysburg, made the night before the election in 1865, he substantially justified Lincoln's assassination by denouncing Lincoln as a tyrant and asserting that Tyrants always merited, and generally met the violent death their deeds invited. This declaration is a type of the man."—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

"Judge Kimmell, the Copperhead candidate for Congress from the XVIth Pennsylvania District, negotiated the first surrender of a Northern town to the Rebels in 1862. He still cries, All hail! Wade Hampton of Chambersburg."—*New York Tribune.*

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says of the Vermont election:

If Maine shall show a gain, large or small, for the Radicals, Seymour may consider his chance of being a successor of George Washington as small indeed.

In another article on the same subject the *Dispatch* says:

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday adduces figures to prove that whilst the Radicals have gained largely over their last year's majority in Vermont, the Democrats have gained more votes relatively than they. That is to say, whilst the Radicals gain 10,000 on 32,000—not quite a third—the Democrats gain nearly 4,000 on less than 12,000. This kind of figuring, we need hardly add, will not materially assist in the election of our candidates.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE New York *World* very significantly advises its readers not to bet on the Presidential election.

SOME Democrat, discontented with the news from Vermont, says that the only luck the Democrats ever had in that State was when they carried St. Albans during the war. That time they came in from Canada.

ROSECRANS opens his letter to Lee with the flourish, "Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand," etc. Yes; and he might have brought his brains in his thimble.

LEE says "the great want of the South is peace." Grant then should be his man, for he says, "Let us have peace," and none knows better than Lee that Grant means what he says.

THE New York *Herald* of the 6th instant says that "it is hard to believe that the Democratic Convention settled upon Seymour with any great hopes of success. The ruling idea, after all, was, perhaps, that he should prepare the way as a regular Democrat for a regular Democratic victory under Pendleton in 1872."

BRICK POMEROY is studying up his pedigree. He recently wrote to Senator Pomeroy, inquiring to what branch of the Pomeroy family he belonged. The Senator replied that "Brick" might take which branch he pleased but he (the Senator) belonged to the other branch.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the Republican party has never been loyal to a single principle. From the commencement of the war to the present time, he says, "it has had but one purpose, *to save the nation.*" If Mr. Phillips had set out to compliment instead of abusing the Republican party, he couldn't have done it better.

THE Pittsburg *Gazette* says there is hardly a village from one end of Pennsylvania to the other but contains a Grant and Colfax club. Never before in the Commonwealth were the people so thoroughly aroused and organized to secure the triumph of Republican principles. It says the State may be set down as certain to give at least 20,000 majority for Hartranft and Campbell in October, and double that number for Grant and Colfax in November.

IF the Presidential campaign were to continue six months longer, we should find the Democratic papers justifying, praising and endorsing every act, word and barbarity of the rebellion. They are already engaged belittling Union soldiers and denying or apologizing for Andersonville and other atrocities. The logical conclusion from their partisan tirades is, that defending the flag and the integrity of the nation was a blunder and an outrage.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Vermont accomplished an organization of the party in every town in the State, for the first time for many years; demanded a full vote for the sake of example to other States; and just before the election caused a circular to be put into every voter's hand reminding him of his duty. Every Republican newspaper also appealed to the people for a full vote. Yet it appears that four thousand staid at home.

THE latest wager on the election has been offered by the editor of the Atlanta (Georgia) *Era*, who announces that he will send his daily to all responsible Democrats in that State until the 3d of November—the subscription to be paid if Grant and Colfax are elected, and not otherwise. He also challenges Democratic papers to make the same offer to Republicans,

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Atlanta, Georgia, says that he has no doubt the unsettled condition of political affairs in that section keeps many from spending money to make improvements or extend business, but everywhere the making of crops receives the utmost attention, and Providence is this year blessing labor with munificent returns. The cotton crop is generally very good, the wheat crop is excellent, and the corn crop never was better. This is true of all parts of Georgia, where also the Goober pea, alias ground nut, is a great crop.

BAD NEWS for the Democracy reaches us from Maine. The consolidated exhibit of the savangs banks of that State shows that the number of depositors is equal to one fourth of the voters of the State, and that one-fourth of the whole deposits are invested in Government bonds. Working men that have a bank account do not generally vote with the Democratic party, and those who own Government stocks—the best stocks in the market—never do.

THE Troy *Times*, commenting on the explanations and apologies of certain Southern presses and speakers, says: "Wade Hampton retracts all that he said about his little rattle snake flag. Toombs has become as silent as his name would imply. Cobb is ready to take a dozen oaths of loyalty. The Charleston *Courier* claims that the word 'bullet,' wherever used in Southern prints, was a typographical mistake for 'ballot,' and that the revolutionary columns spoken of as sworn to free the sweet home of Jefferson Davis, were simply newspaper columns."

A PROMINENT gentleman who has just returned to Washington from Maine says that the best informed Democrats concede that the Republicans will carry that State by at least 20,000 majority. Among those who express this opinion freely is Sunset Cox, who has been actively engaged in stumping the State for the Democrats. Mr. Cox, in conversation with this gentleman, said: "I tell you, sir, it is no use shutting our eyes to plain facts. The popular enthusiasm for Grant is irresistible; he will sweep everything before him."

THERE is a bitter spirit of intolerance pervading the minds of reconstructed Rebels that is doing great injury to the people of the South. We read in Southern papers that men are expelled from the church because they differ on political questions with their brothers of the church. Persons who hold the opinion that colored men should have the same political rights as white men, are not only denied fellowship in society and in the church, but are threatened with personal violence. We supposed the war had accomplished one thing certain, the right of free speech, but a portion of the people of the South do not seem to so understand it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Departure of the Chinese Embassy for Europe—Pardoned by the President

NEW YORK, September 10.—The Chinese Embassy left for Europe yesterday afternoon without any parade, on the steamer Java. A number of prominent gentlemen went down the bay with them, and bade Mr. Burlingame a farewell off the Highlands.

John S. Alles, one of the Callicott, Brooklyn Government swindlers, has been pardoned by the President, on account of his wife and family, who were left destitute by his conviction and imprisonment, together with the payment of the fine. Callicott has paid the fine, as has also Enright, and they will be pardoned in a few weeks, it is said.

Southern politicans who are collecting funds for the two parties in the South have met with such poor success that they have concluded to give up their mission.

IT IS THE BOAST of the Mobile *Register*—Mr. John Forsyth's paper—that Johnson will remove Gen. George H. Thomas from the Department which includes Tennessee, and that, in the event that the Governor of the State calls out the militia to repress disorder and preserve the peace, they will be confronted by national troops under command of Rousseau or Gordon Granger. General Forrest boasts that in five days he can put himself at the head of forty-five thousand of the Ku Klux Klan, and take Tennessee into his keeping. What is needed, not only in Tennessee but all the South, is the election of Grant to put an end to threats and boasts like these.

Legal Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (13th day) of October,

1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

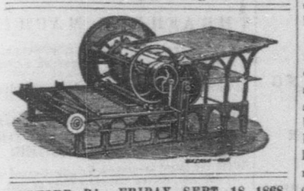
"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	50
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

Soldiers' and Sailors' County Committee Meeting.

Bedford Bor.: Serg't Alex. Lyon.
" Twp.: E. Y. Imler.
Bloody Run Bor.: Capt. Adam Weaverling.
Broad Top Twp.: Lieut. James Cleaver.
Coaldale Bor: Geo. W. Evans.
Colerain Twp.: Serg't Reuben Stone.
Cumberland Valley: Capt. Martin Bortz.
Harrison: Josiah Hoffman.
Hopewell: Capt. John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Jacob Corley.
Liberty: Lieut. L. B. Waltz.
Londonderry: Richard Sansom.
Monroe: G. B. Amick.
Napier: Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Providence E: John W. Sams.
Providence W.: Alex, Clark.
Saxton Bor.: Capt. E. Eichelberger.
Schellsburg Bor.: Capt. I. Conley.
St. Clairsville Bor.: Thomas Slick.
St. Clair Twp.: William Kirk.
Southampton: H. Clay Lashley.
Snake Springs: B. F. Jamison.
Union: Joseph Griffith.
Woodberry Bor.: Lieut. Wm. Roberts.
Woodberry M.: Harry Scheimer.
" S.: Lieut. J. T. Ketring.

J. H. LONGENECKER, *Chairman.*
D. S. ELLIOTT, *Sec'y.*

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

The friends of the government during the trying hours of the rebellion, and all who are in favor of the platform of principles laid down at Chicago by the National Republican Convention of 1868, will hold meetings for the discussion of the issues of the day, as follows:

RAINSBURG, Sept. 22d.
WM. LASHLEY'S, Southampton, Sept. 23d.
CLEARVILLE, Monroe, Sept. 24th.
CHERRY GROVE, East Providence, Sept. 25.
WM. GRACEY'S, do. do. Sept. 25
HOPEWELL, Broadtop, Sept. 22d.
COALDALE BOROUGH, Sept. 22d.
SAXTON BOROUGH, September 23d.
CENTREVILLE, Cumberland Valley, Sept. 26.
MARIETTA, Union, Sept. 26th.
BRIDGEPORT, Londonderry, October 2d.
WEST END, Juniata, October 2d.
IMLER'S STORE, Bedford tp., Sept. 28.

All the above meetings will be held at 7 o'clock P. M., except those at Cherry Grove, Hopewell, Centreville and Marietta, which will be held at 2 P. M.

MASS MEETINGS:

BLACK'S TANNERY, Satuaday, October 3d, 2 o'clock P. M.
BEDFORD BOROUGH, Tuesday, October 6th, 2 o'clock P. M.
WOODBERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 7th, 2 P. M.
PLEASANTVILLE, St. Clair township, Thursday, October 8th, 2 P. M.

ABLE SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THESE MEETINGS.

☞ The Republichn Silver Cornet Band will be in attendance at some of them.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
J. T. KEAGY. Sec'y. Chairman.

Local Affairs.

76TH.—The officers and men of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers had a grand Reunion Banquet and Ball at the Mengel House on Friday Evening September 11th. We understand that those who were present had a very fine time.

JOINT DISCUSSION.—Hon. John Cessna and Judge Kimmel opposing candidates for Congress in this District will speak in Schellsburg on Friday and in Bloody Run on Saturday, the 18th 19th. Turn out all good citizens who have an interest in your country's welfare and hear the questions of the day fairly discussed and decide for whom you will cast your vote in October.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—The heir's of Dr. W. H. Watson, dec'd, have just received two thousand five hundred dollars from the Hartford Life Insurance Company. The deceased had been insured for that sum only one year previous to his death. Thus again, do we see the great advantages of Life Insurance.

The Rev. F. Benedict of this place is the agent for this reliable Company.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, late of Company H. 107th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers is reported to have died in Richmond, Virginia, sometime in February, A. D. 1864. Information in regard to the manner and time of his death, furnished by one who saw him die or immediately after death, is demanded by the proper office at Washington. Such information, sent to the INQUIRER office, will be promptly forwarded.

WE have just received Ballou's Monthly for October. It contains as usual a large number of articles among which we notice Ascent of Mount Shasta, A Woman's Error, Lewis Wetzel's Scout, The Wrong Ticket and Old Hugh's Look-Off. Parties wanting this interesting reading matter can procure a copy of the above at the INQUIRER Book Store.

ON our table can be found Peters' monthly Glee Hive, Peters' Parlor Companion for the Flute, Violin and Piano and the United States Musical Review Here is something that will please the ladies. Here are some choice selections of music, such as The Spirit Bride, Write me A Letter From Home; Over the Summer Sea. My Father's Growing Old &c., &c.

Call and examine.

THE SHOW—Our town was filled with people, on Thursday, who came to see the circus, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Quite a number of our friends availed themselves of the inducements offered at the INQUIRER Book Store, and we feel assured that they will best appreciate the investments they made in books, stationery, albums &c, at our establishment.—Call again friends, we always have a full stock on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies from the cities.

GRAND CHARGE OF THE OLD FOGIES.—Alarmed at the fact that some half dozen buildings are in progress of erection in our quiet old town, the old fogies seem to be making a charge along the whole line in the hope that they may be able to prevent any more such audacious attempts at rousing old Bedford from her Rip Van Winkle slumbers. We were foolish enough in our simplicity to suppose that no objections would be made to our erection of an unpretending building in which the *Inquirer* might have a local habitation as well as a name. We are now only awaking to the temerity of our undertaking. Grave objections have been made to the bringing of sand, brick and mortar into the town—they make a great deal of dirt and besides the piles of brick and stone are *so* unsightly. Serious fears were entertained by the city fathers, that, because of our audacity, the earlier and latter rains might be withheld from the good citizens of Bedford, that the springs might be dried up and even the waters of the Juniata be endangered, if we persisted in the use of water. There is a vague tradition that certain oppressed parties of old succeeded in making brick without straw. We were anxiously inquiring a few days ago whether mortar could be made without water. The smallest item of information on this point would have been most thankfully received, when the clerk of the weather came to our rescue with a plentiful supply of rain. The city Fathers might have interdicted even this if they had been consulted, but that formality seems to have been omitted and the rain came unheralded. Certain busy bodies have even hinted that we ought not to be permitted to encumber the square, the side of the street or any other place within the borough limits, with building material. Altogether we are beginning to fully appreciate all the pleasure and convenience attending the erection of a building in Bedford. We once thought it a myth that there was a project on foot to fence in and white-wash the town, we now begin to believe that there was a *bona fide* intention on the part of some parties to have the thing done. We suppose the difficulties laid in the way of making improvements are intended to prevent the rapid growth of the town, (threatened by the spirit of improvement beginning to show itself) lest the fencing in and whitewashing business be made too expensive.

FOSSIL IRON ORE IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—A rich and apparently inexhaustible deposit fossil iron ore was recently discovered on the Barree Forge and Furnace property, belonging to Messers. Green, in Porter township, Huntingdon county. A correspondent of the *Huntingdon Journal*, who has been visiting the locality, thus refers to specimens of this ore, of which the editor of the *Journal* says there is a sufficient quantity to keep a hundred furnaces in blast for years: "I have just examined, with much surprise and no little interest, what seems to me to be a mineralogical wonder, in the shape of a large block of fossil iron ore, one of the most magnificent specimens I have ever seen. It was taken from a block ve in on the Eastern side of 'Short Mountain,' a portion of Tussey's Mountains lying between the two rivers—Big and little Juniata.

"The vein from which it was taken is about one and a half miles from the Barree Iron Works, on the property of Messrs. Green. After being removed, it was brought to the furnace, and found to weigh 3,150 pounds: It is a solid mass of rich, pure ore, presenting a surface outside as smooth and regular as if dressed by a marble cutter, and measures sixty-two inches in length by thirty-two inches in breadth. There are other blocks at the mine from which this was taken, but none so large have as yet been discovered. It is the intention of the Messrs. Green to have it analyzed by a competent chemist, and there is little doubt of its yielding 50 to 60 per cent of pure iron, if not more. The discovery of this ore, in its present locality, fully corroborates the opinion given a few months since by Professor Morley, mining engineer of the Cambria Iron Works, together with that of Mr. Trimbath, an experienced miner. It is well worth a visit from mineralogists, geologists, and scientific men, as well as all others interested in the manufacture of iron."—*United States Railroad and Mining Register.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The sixth Annual Exhibition of the Adams County Agricultural Society will be held at Gettysburg on the 22d, 23d, and 24th, days of the present month. A premium of one hundred dollars is offered for the best trotting horse. The officers of the society will accept our thanks for a complimentary ticket, as well as our best wishes for the success of their fair, in everything but the horse racing. We believe in every proper inducement held forth for the improvement of stock, but have grave doubts as to either the utility or expediency of offering high prizes for fast horses. The horse racing and betting mania is increasing quite fast enough all over the country. We believe that the agricultural interests of any community would be much better promoted if the highest prizes were awarded for the best or most profitable crops of grain, and well written accounts of the methods by which they were produced instead of for fast horses. But we also well know the difficulty of making these fairs pay expenses, and the temptation that exists to add something to attract a crowd and swell the receipts. The last fair of the Bedford County Agricultural Society left its exchequer in a sadly depleted condition, as the printers have learned in the dear school of experience.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR OCTOBER.—A fine Steel Plate, "The River Spirit," a brilliant Fashion-Plate, and a spirited wood-cut of a group of young people amusing themselves with Hallow-e'en rites, are the leading embellishments of the October number of this beautiful monthly. Its contents are Fleeing From Fate," "Master Casimir." "Aunt Paget's Pitcher," and "The Deharry Fortune," and Poems by Florence Percy and Beatrice Colonna. Its tasteful patterns of the Fashions, and Work-Table cuts and directions are especially suited for ladies of refinement and culture. The new music in this number is a ballad—"Fancy Brings thee o'er the Lea." It is published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street Philadelphia, $2.50 a year.

HEAVY MORTGAGE.—A mortgage in favor of the city of Baltimore against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for $4,000,000 was entered in the Recorder's office of this county on Monday the 14th inst. This instrument required the neat little sum of four thousand dollars worth of stamps. This is the heaviest mortgage even entered in this county and is the security for the four millions of dollars subscribed by the city of Baltimore toward the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail-road. There is now every indication that this road is to be pushed to an early completion. The contracts for a large portion of the grading were to have been let on the 15th inst and we presume they were though we have no information to that effect yet.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The trains on the Huntingdon and Broad-top Rail-road will hereafter leave Mount Dallas at one o'clock P. M. and arrive at Huntingdon in time to connect with the mail train East.

CHANGE OF MAIL TIME.—The Post Master informs us that the Eastern mails by way of Mt. Dallas and the Huntingdon and Broad-top R. R. will hereafter close at half past ten o'clock A. M. to conform to the change of time on the above mentioned road.

A HORSE IN A WELL.—On Sunday Morning a blind horse belonging to David Gardener was found in the bottom of a twenty five foot well quietly grazing on the tender grass of those lower regions. It appears that the horse got loose from the stable and in his nocturnal wanderings trod too close to the uncovered well which resulted in his change of climate! By the use of a derrick, rope & tackle and a bag of straw, the animal was safely landed on top of ground, none the worse for his adventurous trip,—the well was dry.

SNAKE KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Jno. Gephart of Snake Spring township, a few days ago while ploughing, turned up a nest of ninety one snakes. They were of the viper species and averaged a foot in length. After a brisk chase they were all captured and killed This is the most extensive bona fide snake killing exploit we have heard of for a long time. From such a wholesale slaughtering of snakes we are almost constrained to beleive Mr. Gephart a distant relative of St. Patrick. Couldn't he give his attention, for a short time to that other well known species of snakes so common in Bedford county.

HAS Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The *Plantation Bitters*, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits. 2t

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday last the 11th, inst., while the Engine Tuscarora, belonging to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad after being repaired, was making a trial trip, it blew up while standing on the track near the village of Fairplay, killing Mr. James L. Prince and three others named respectively, Murphey, Clark and James. The full particulars of this sad calamity have not yet reached us.

THE NEW ALMS-HOUSE.—The contract for the building of the New Almshouse was let on the 15th, inst., to Mr. J. J. Shoemaker of this place for the sum of thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 2t

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IN British America, the region known as the Red River Settlement, is said to be threatened with famine. We notice that prominent clergymen of several denominations in that country have united in saying that not one bushel of grain will be harvested there this year; that the potato crop is also a failure, that the buffalo hunters have returned not only without their annual supply of meat and skins but in an almost starving condition, and that not even seed enough remains in the settlement for next year's crop. An appeal is made to the generosity of the Canadians and the people of the United States.

IT is estimated that there are three hundred and sixty-six religious newspapers and other periodicals published in the United States. Of these sixty are set down as Baptist, fifty-four Methodist, thirty Presbyterian, twenty-nine Lutheran, twenty-six Episcopal, twenty four Catholic, sixteen Congregational, eleven Universalist, and the remainder scattered among the smaller societies.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS has been invented in France, and is said to be simpler and more easily worked than any system now in use. Figures are used instead of letters or words. It is questionable whether any improvements can be made on the American system of telegraphing, which has been adopted almost everywhere.

NEW ORLEANS finances are thus referred to by the *Times* newspapers of that city: "The utter inability of the municipal government to pay its employes is now patent to every one. The fallacy of negotiations with brokers is exploded. No one will loan its financial agents money even at exorbitant interest. Unless the Legislature steps in and affords relief so earnestly petitioned for by the police, the gravest consequences are likely to ensue."

VELOCIPEDE RACES.—The velocipede mania in France shows no sign of relapse.—Races with these machines are now a favorite amusement with the French people. At a recent trial of speed at Baghien, near Paris, a velocipede with two wheels ran a mile in four minutes and twenty-five seconds, which is at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, while one with three wheels was more than two minutes longer in accomplishing the same distance.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Columbia *Spy* says that the largest number of freight cars that were ever dispatched over the Pennsylvania Railroad at Columbia were dispatched from that station on Friday, the 31st ult. On that day thirty-seven trains, taking seven hundred and eighty cars, were dispatched east and fourteen trains west, taking six hundred and sixty-nine cars. Total, 1,440 freight cars in one day. Passenger cars are not counted in this estimate.

NASHVILLE PEOPLE express considerable alarm at the growing mortality in the midst of them and the alarming increase of licentiousness. The Nashville *Banner* says that ten gentlemen connected with prominent business houses are already under the watch of the police, and are known to be spending at least four times the amount of their salaries on gambling houses and pretty waiter girls. Some astounding revelations are expected before long.

PORTIONS OF MEXICO, on account of the unsettled condition of affairs, are threatened with famine. It is represented that in the State of Guerraro corn is two dollars a bushel, and it must be remembered that this is in gold. Meanwhile there is a revolutionary spirit everywhere. It is manifest that Mexico needs more railway facilities, which would render famine impossible; and some kind of interference on the part of this country so far as to render her Government stable. At present the Mexicans are a blot on American civilization.

IN CINCINNATI, the young men are proposing to get up a civic military battallion, and it is received with a good deal of favor. After the war was over, there was a decided disinclination to indulge in the pomp and circumstance of war. It is agreeable to note the renewed interest in volunteer military organizations. We hope in this country there may be no occasion to have war any more, but a fine regiment of old soldiers in new uniforms would be a pleasant holiday spectacle.

THE gold mining interests of Nova Scotia have acquired sufficient importance to sustain a monthly journal, called the *Mining Gazette* which is published at Halifax. From its present reports it appears that a considerable number of mines are being steadily worked, and that prospectors are constantly engaged in searching for deposits of the precious metals.

A TENNESSEE correspondent states that the preliminary survey of the Tennessee river, and the recent appropriation of eight thousand dollars to improve that stream, has given great hopes to the young Chattanoogians. They are confident that the impediments at Muscle Shoals will be removed and thus the Tennessee river made navigable for good sized boats clear up to Chattanooga.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Earthquake on the Coast of Peru and Equador.—Destruction of Whole Cities and over 30,000 Lives.—Two United States Ships and $300,000,000 of other Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamship Guiding Star, from Aspinwall, brings the following intelligence:

On the 13th ult. a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Equador, whereby thirty-two thousand lives were lost, and property valued at $300,000,000 was destroyed. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated, and flooded the land for a great distance.

Arequipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, has passed away, scarcely a vestige of it being left. Only 400 lives were lost there. Arica, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, not a house being left standing; in this town 500 persons perished. A tidal wave, forty feet high, rolled with terrific force on shore, carrying ships further on land than was ever before known. The United States storeship Fredonia capsized and all on board were lost; she had on board naval stores valued at $1,800,000; she was rolled over and smashed to atoms.

The United States steamer Wateree was carried half a mile inland, left high and dry, but only one sailor was drowned. Owing to her great distance from the sea, she can never be got afloat again.

The Peruvian corvette America was also carried ashore, and thirty-three of her crew were drowned. The American merchantman Rosa Rivers, the English ship Chancellor, and the French bark Edwards were also lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moquegu, Locumbia and Pisaqua were all utterly destroyed. Over 600 people perished at Iquique. The Americans lost heavily, and are nearly totally ruined.

The towns of Ibarra, San Pablo, Aruntaqui and Imutad are in ruins. Where the town of Coaticachi formerly stood is now a lake. The people of these towns were almost entirely destroyed. The towns of Pancho, Puellaro and cachiquanjo were also destroyed. The dead bodies are so numerous that the survivors have been forced to fly from the stench of the putrefying bodies.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

A Reign of Terror Prevailing.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—A letter from Arkansas, written by a member of Congress from that State, says: An alarming state of affairs exists here in Arkansas that necessitates the assembling of Congress on the day designated. A reign of terror exists in many parts of the State.

County officers are being driven from their homes. Courts, while dispensing justice, are dispersed by armed men, judges are forced to take refuge in the woods to save their lives, and Senators and other influential men in various parts of the State have been assassinated in the highways and byways, while in some counties an open state of insurrection exists. Congress never made a greater blunder than in adjourning without placing in our hands the means of protecting ourselves."

The Little Rock Republican of the 4th inst. announces that an insurrection exists in Craighead county much more formidable in character than that which lately existed in Conway county. The Republican declares it to be the first out-cropping of a formidable movement in behalf of the new rebellion.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Member of Congress Threatened by Democrats—Special Session of the Alabama Legislature.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The following dispatch has just been received here from one of the Louisana members of Congress:

NEW ORLEANS, September 9, 1868.—T. S. Tullock Secretary of the National Union Committee: My home in St. Francisville was mobbed by armed Democrats on the 29th of August. They said they wanted to wash their hands in my blood and would have my life. They levelled their guns at my wife and threw burning torches upon my gallery. I was not in the house at the time.

J. P. NEWSHAM, M. C.

The Governor of Alabama has called a special session of the Legislature of that State, to meet on the 16th instant, for the purpose of passing a registration law, without which no election can be held in November. When convened it will probably not adjourn until after the Presidential election.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—There is not much cloverseed offering and it may be quoted at $7 50@9. There is a good demand for timothy, and 700 bushels prime new crop held at $3 35@3 50. Flaxseed sells on arrival at $2 80. The flour market is as dull as ever, the demand being confined to the higher grades of family to meet the wants of the home trade. The low grades are neglected and are only saleable at low prices; sales of 100 bbls Ohio extra family at $12; 400 bbls Northwestern at $9 50@11; some fancy lots at $12 50@14, and extra at $8@8 75. Rye flour sells in lots at $8 50@9 25 as to quality. Prices of corn meal are nominal. There is a fair demand for good wheat, but other descriptions are very dull; sales of 20,000 bush good and prime red at $2 20@2 30, and amber at $2 35. Rye is steady at $1 60 for Pennsylvania and Western. The offerings of corn are small and prices steady; sales of 3,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 30. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 75@77 ₵ bushel.

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a .....Powerful Invigorant.
As a .....Preventive of Fevers.
As a .....Cenial Stomachic.
As an .....Anti-spasmodic.
As a .....Gentle Purgative.
As a .....Promoter of Appetite.
As a ..... Cure for Indigestion.
As an .....Acclimating Medicine.
As a .....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a .....Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a .....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a .....Cordial for the Aged.
As an .....Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As an .....Anodyne for the Sleepless.
As a .....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a .....Balm for the Weary Brain
As a .....Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a PROTECTION TO HEALTH AND LIFE under all depressing and devitalizing influences.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

DIED.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Matilda Marshall, on Saturday, Sept. 5d, Mrs. SARAH ANN VICKROY, aged 88 years and 3 months.

In Friends Cove, September 8th, 1868, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian patience, GEORGE SELLERS, aged 78 years and five months.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

READ THIS.—A good second hand PIANO for sale for $175, by J. T. ALSIP, Arandale House, Bedford Springs. 11sep1t

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to treaspass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to treaspass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, Jo'n Morris, 18sep3m*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to incorporate the "Hopewell Hall Association," and if no reason is given why the same should not be incorporated, the said Court will, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, decree the said "Hopewell Hall Association" a corporation or body politic for the purposes set forth in their charter, which is filed in the Prothonotary's office at Bedford.

Is sep O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL OTT, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Ott, late of Colerain township, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to Francis Ott and William Ott, of said township of Colerain. All persons therefore having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known, and those knowing themselves indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM OTT,
FRANCIS OTT,
18sep Executors.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
CAPES AND CAPS,
1868,
Manufactured by
PHILIP HILL,
No. 204, Church street, Phil'a.
N. B. Presidential Campaign Torches,
25, 28, 30, 35 and $40.00 per hundred.
Send for Engraving and Price List. 4sep4t

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4seplyr

W. P. SCHELL,
GENERAL AGENT OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the United States of America, for Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Huntingdon and Somerset counties.
Reliable and efficient local agents wanted in every town and township.
Apply to W. P. SCHELL,
Bedford, Pa.
☞ All papers in above counties will publish this notice for two weeks, and send bills to W. P. Schell. 4sep

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL
Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved. For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3:no.

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

New Advertisements.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above, of their *own publication, manufacture and importation.*

We publish over Four Thousand subjects of Stereoscopic Views, including:

Niagara,	Housatonic,
Catskills,	Delaware,
Hudson,	Instantaneous,
White Mountains,	Cuba,
Washington,	New Grenada,
Saratoga,	Venezula,
West Point,	The Andes,
Mammoth Cave,	China,
Central Park,	Japan,
Trenton Falls,	England,
Great West,	&c. &c.

Our imported Views embrace a large assortment, including the choicest productions of Wm. England, G. W. Wilson, Lamy, and other eminent photographers, consisting of

Switzerland,	Spain,
Rhine,	Tuileries,
Pyrenees,	St. Cloud,
Paris,	Trianon,
England,	Crystal Palace,
Scotland,	Tyrol,
Ireland,	Herculaneum,
Wales,	Fontainebleau,
Pompeii,	Compeigne,
Germany,	Versailles,
Austria,	Naples,
Italy,	Rome, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE,

A new and intensely interesting series. Also, Illuminated and Transparent Views, in great variety. We are also exclusive Agents in America for "FERRIER'S GLASS VIEWS," of which we have a splendid assortment. Agents for Frith's Series of 8 1-4 x 6 1-2 in. Photographic views in Switzerland, the Rhine, England, Scotland, Wales &c. &c.

STEREOSCOPES.—We manufacture very largely, and have a large stock of the best styles at the lowest rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Our Manufacture of Albums is well known throughout the country as superior in quality and beauty to all others.

All we sell are made in *our own Factory*, and our styles are different from those of any other maker. Buyers should not fail to see our stock before making their purchases.

CHROMOS.

These beautiful pictures, that *that cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful Oil Paintings*, at one tenth their cost, we import largely from Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and supply the trade at the lowest rates.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway, N. Y.,
Importers and Manuf'rs of Photograp. Materials.
18sep6m

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of teachers for Bedford county, will be held as follows:—East Providence, (Householder's S. H.) Saturday, Oct. 3; Colerain and Rainsburg, (Brick Church,) Saturday, Oct. 10; Southampton, Saturday, Oct. 17, (Adam's S. H.); Harrison, (Buffalo Mills.) Monday, Oct. 19; Londonderry, (Bridgeport,) Tuesday, Oct. 20; Juniata (Buena Vista,) Wednesday Oct. 21; Napier and Schellsburgh, (Schellsburg,) Thursday, Oct. 22; St. Clair, (Eight Square,) Friday, Oct. 23; Union, (Moses',) Saturday, Oct. 24; Cumberland Valley, (Centerville,) Monday, Oct. 26, Bedford Borough and Bedford Tp., (Bedford,) Tuesday, October 27; Snake Spring, (Hartley's,) Wednesday, Oct. 2; West Providence and Bloody Run, (Bloody Run,) Thursday, Oct. 29; Monroe, (Fletcher's,) Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30, 31; Hopewell, (Dasher's,) Monday, Nov. 2; Broadtop, (Hopewell,) Tuesday, Nov. 3; Liberty and Saxton, (Stonerstown,) Wednesday, Nov. 4; Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, (Woodberry,) Thursday, Nov. 5; South Woodberry, (New Enterprise,) Friday, Nov. 6; St. Clairsville, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Special Examinations, at Bedford, Saturday, Nov. 14, and Saturday, Nov. 21. No other special examinations will be held. All examinations will begin at 9 o'clk A. M. Persons who have not taught in the county heretofore, and with whom the Superintendent is not acquainted must present certificates of good moral character before they can be examined.

Applicants will be examined only in such townships where they have made application for a school. H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, Sept. 14, 1868-4w Co. Supt.

SALE OF ALL STOCK.

The Board of Directors of the Stump Islands Oil Company passed the following resolution on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, viz:

Resolved, That an assessment of two cents on each share of the capital stock of the company be made for the purpose of paying the debts of the Company; that the whole amount of said assessment shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, on or before the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868. Notice of said assessment to be given to the stockholders through the postoffice, or in any other way most convenient and certain.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the said Company, will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., a sufficient number of shares of stock to pay the amount of assessments and necessary and incidental charges thereon of all stockholders who have for thirty days following the said 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, neglected to pay the amount of their assessments. J. H. LONGENECKER,
18sep3t Treasurer.

CHEAP PAINTING.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER.
For particulars address
S. BOWEN, Sec'y,
18sep3m 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.

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ESTATE OF SAMUEL OTT, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Ott, late of Colerain township, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to Francis Ott and William Ott, of said township of Colerain. All persons therefore having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known, and those knowing themselves indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM OTT,
FRANCIS OTT,
18sep Executors.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
CAPES AND CAPS,
1868,
Manufactured by
PHILIP HILL,
No. 204, Church street, Phil'a.
N. B. Presidential Campaign Torches,
25, 28, 30, 35 and $40.00 per hundred.
Send for Engraving and Price List. 4sep4t

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4seplyr

W. P. SCHELL,
GENERAL AGENT OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the United States of America, for Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Huntingdon and Somerset counties.
Reliable and efficient local agents wanted in every town and township.
Apply to W. P. SCHELL,
Bedford, Pa.
☞ All papers in above counties will publish this notice for two weeks, and send bills to W. P. Schell. 4sep

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE
KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL
Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved. For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3:no.

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

New Advertisements.

ELECTRIC
TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.
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NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population,
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes er

Farm, Garden & Household.

FRUITS TO SUPPLY A FAMILY.

The question is often asked, "What shall I plant in order to obtain a full supply of fresh fruit for a family the year round? It is difficult to give a precise list, as in some seasons the crop may be many times greater than in others; and again, some will bear abundantly and others fail in the same season. The following, however, will serve as an approximation:

The earliest fruits, about the first of summer, will be strawberries. A selection of the most productive sorts, well cultivated, with the runners kept off, will afford about one quart a day from each square rod for a month. Three or four square rods, will therefore give an abundant supply for a family. Four or five hundred plants will be sufficient for this extent of ground. These will be followed by the earliest cherries, and by currants, raspberries and gooseberries. Two dozen bushes of each of the four best sorts of currants, the same number of raspberries, and two dozen gooseberries, will, if cultivated, furnish an abundant supply. One dozen cherry trees will be enough. Two or three dozen bushes of the blackberry will supply a quart or two a day for some weeks towards the close of summer. Apricots, early apples and early pears, and a few of the earliest plums, will commence the season of abundance, which, with the later varieties of these fruits, will last till near winter. Winter apples and pears, and all the good keeping varieties of the grape, will continue the supply until spring. Long keeping apples, such as the Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, and other sorts, if placed in a good cool fruit room or celler, will continue until the commencement of the new supply of strawberries.

To obtain this supply there may be half a dozen apricot trees, a dozen or two of plums, two dozen of summer and autumn pears, and as many more of winter varieties, the same number of summer and autumn apples, and from fifty to one hundred trees of winter apples. A dozen or more peach trees, and the same number of well managed grape vines, will contribute materially to the variety and excellence of the supply. The fourth of an acre of well-cultivated vineyard will be sufficient to furnish several pounds of fresh grapes daily through the autumn and winter months.

The extent of ground required will be about ten or twelve square rods for the different summer fruits, and an acre and a half or two acres more for all the others, except the winter apples. A plantation of dwarf apples and dwarf pears will enable the owner to reduce considerably this extent of ground.—*American Fruit Culturist.*

CHANGED SEED WHEAT.

The Minnesota Agricultural Society has asked the aid of the Agricultural Department at Washington in procuring new varietics of spring wheat. It appears that the yield rapidly diminishes under their system of continuous cropping from twenty-five to thirty bushels on new land to twenty, fifteen, and even ten bushels per are. The result is attributed to a "degeneracy in the vitality of the seed," rather than to an exhaustion of fertility in the soil, and it is thought that if new, good seed of suitable varieties could be introduced, the State would be benefited to the extent of several millions of dollars yearly. The variety now relied upon for the main crop is the Fife, and has been used for a number of years. The Canada Club was formerly cultivated, but has now entirely disappeared. The Commissioner, in his reply, recognizes the importance of the subject, and promises to make special efforts to procure new varieties of spring and winter wheat.

Large farms seem to be attracting the attention of agriculturists. Two wealthy, enterprising gentlemen of Harrison county, Ohio, have purchased a township six miles square in Nebraska of Government land, and purpose to convert the whole into the one grand farm of 23,040 acres. They intend to enclose it with a hedge of the osage orange, twenty-four miles in extent, and will put up cross hedges twelve miles in length. They will hire all their labor and the most improved agricultural machinery, intending to put the whole farm into wheat as fast as possible. It will require about 20,000 bushels for the seeding of such a farm. Acolony is also being formed in Chicago under Mr. Amos Duffield, for the purchase of another township in Nebraska, for the same purposes. Eastern Florida is also being laid out in large farms, for the purpose of cultivating fruits and early vegetables for the Northern markets. Jacksonville, the chief shipping port of the State, is but four days from New York by steamer, and still less by railroad. It is estimated that fifty thousand young orange and lemon trees have been set out since the war, and that ten thousand are now in bearing in the northern part of the State, the fruit selling at $15 to $20 per thousand, as it hangs on the tree. The settlers at the extreme southern part of the State are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of tapioca, which roots, as well as all other tropical plants, growthere freely.

CLEANING UP THE GARDEN:—We have noticed in the onion districts, that the best cultivators are exceedingly careful in cleaning up the land, after the crop is matured. Not only are all the weeds gathered that have escaped the hoe in the cultivation of the crop, but the whole ground is raked over and not a weed left to mature its seeds. They find it pays in the labor it saves next year. It is partly on this account that onions are cultivated for years in succession upon the same land. It takes several years to get the weed and grass seeds out of the soil, and to give the crop the full benefit of the land. If the garden could have this thorough cleaning up, as fast as the crops are out of the way, it would make vegetables much cheaper. The peas are often out of the way in July, and the weeds have the ground the rest of the season. The potatoes and early cabbage are gone in August, and the weeds reign till frost comes. If you must have a crop to induce tillage, put in turnips. These will always pay where there is a pig or cow upon the premises. But with or without cultivated crops, keep every corner of the garden clean.—*American Agriculturist,*

VALUABLE TABLE.

The following table will be found valuable to many of our readers.

A box twenty-four inches by sixteen inches square, and twenty-eight inches deep, will contain a barrel.

A box twenty-six by fifteen and a half inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a bushel.

A box twelve inches by eleven and a half inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a half bushel.

A box eight by eight inches square, and eight inches deep will contain a peck.

A box eight by eight inches square, and four and one-eighth inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box seven by eight inches square, and four and one eighth inches deep, will contain a half gallon.

A box four by four inches square, and four and one eighth inches deep, will contain a quart.

LIME FOR WHEAT: We wish our readers would try the effect of lime on the wheat crop. A few square rods would be enough for the experiment. Put a bushel of fresh slaked lime to a square rod, and note the effect. There has been very general complaint the past harvest of shrunken wheat. It is attributed to the hot weather in July; but the fact that in many instances where the land was in good condition the wheat was plump and fine proves that it is not wholly due to the climate or at least that the difficulty may be overcome It is well known that liming the soil has a beneficial effect, especially in stiffening the straw and producing a full, plump berry. We believe the time has come when much of our wheat land, even in the limestone regions, would be greatly benefited by liming.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

WHAT length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet.

WHEN ladies step up stairs, gentlemen should not stare up the steps.

A HUNGARIAN desiring to remark on the domestic habits of a young lady, said, "Oh, miss, how *homely* you are."

ADAM is claimed as having belonged to the fraternity of provision dealers, as he early engaged in disposing of spare ribs.

"WHY is *i* the happiest of the vowels?" The answer is: "Because *i* is in the midst of bliss; *e* is in hell, and all the others are in purgatory."

"I WISH," said an irate lawyer, "you would pay a little attention to what I say."

"I am," answered the witness, "paying as little as I can."

'It seems as though I'd never get square with that grand jury, remarked a disconsolate rogue; 'they never get together without bringin' a little *bill* agin me.'

WHEN you see a young man and woman walking down the street, leaning against each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, it is a pretty good sign that they are bent on consolidation.

JONAH wrote to his father, after the whale first swallowed him, stating that he had found a good opening for a young man going into the oil business—but afterwards wrote for money to bring him home, stating that he had been 'sucked in.'

'SAM did you see Mr. Jenkins, the new overseer?' 'Yes, massa, I met him down by the cotton gin.' 'He is a good looking fellow, isn't he?' 'Well, massa, he talks like good looking man—he made a bow—dat's all he said.'

A SABBATH-SCHOOL superintendent asked his scholars if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man's having two wives whereupon nearly the whole school cried out, "No man can serve two masters."

SCENE AT CAMP MEETING.—"Sister are you happy?"

"Yes, deacon, I feel as though I was in Beelzebub's bosom."

"Not Beelzebub's?"

"Well, some one of the patriarches, I don't know which."

ARAGO once confidently announced that a big comet that was approaching the earth would not destroy it. "How do you know?" he was asked. "I don't know," he replied, "but in either case I am safe.—If it does no knock the world to pieces, I shall be considered a prophet; if it does, they can't blow me up in the newspapers."

A YOUNG man of great gallantry recently rescued a beautiful woman who was in danger of drowning. She stood in high tied shoes, surrounded by forty springs under a watered silk, with a cataract in her eye, a waterfall on the back of her head, and a notion in her brain.

STOPPING at a village inn, there came a thunder storm, and Captain Hall, suprised that a new country should have reached such a perfection in these meteorologic manufactures, said to a bystander: "Why, you have very heavy thunder here." "Well, yes," replied the man, very gravely, "we *du*, considering the number of inhabitants."

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.

7aug

SAVE COSTS!

All persons having unsettled accounts on the books of the late firm of G. R. & W. OSTER, are respectfully requested to call at once and settle the same by CASH or note, otherwise costs will be added without respect to person.

G. R. & W. OSTER,
Bedford, Pa., Aug. 14, 1868:m3

Real Estate.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.

5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.

7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

JOHN LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agent, Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm, viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodberry, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creeruns across the farm, passing with few of rodsk the buildings.

This farm consists of the bestime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands jo Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. JOHN LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FIVE lots of ground in Bedford, 60 by 240, formerly part of the Lyons' estate.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c, thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM IN

MORRISON'S COVE FOR SALE.

The Farm adjoins the town of Woodberry, separated from it by the mill dam, which washes the whole eastern boundary, and contains FORTY-TWO ACRES, more or less, all of which is cleared and under a splendid state of cultivation. The farm is divided into six fields, all of which are under post fence.

Erected thereon is a SPLENDID TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight rooms exclusive of garret and cellar, A FRAME BANK BARN, seventy feet long (part new) with wagon shed attached and all other necessary out-buildings. There is a never failing Spring of the best limestone water, a Well at the door with good new pump, an Orchard of one hundred Apple trees; also, a number of Pear (standards and dwarf) Plum, Peach, Quince and Cherry trees, and four varieties of improved Grapes. The most careful estimate of the crop from this farm for the last year was SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. The party owning must sell, having purchased near Kansas City, Mo.

TERMS, $5500.00—One half cash, balance in one and two years with interest from date.

JOHN LUTZ,
june 30.-tf Real Estate Agent.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

JOHN LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agent.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN PATTONSVILLE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale the BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground, now occupied by Nancy Stoner, in Pattonsville, on reasonable terms: The house was erected for a Hotel, and is well adapted for that purpose, containing eight rooms, with a commodious Kitchen, and well of excellent water. The Stabling is sufficient for Hotel purposes, and the garden is not excelled in the neighborhood. There are all the other requisite out-buildings, and in excellent condition. A School House immediately across the street, and Churches within a few hundred yards. This is a very desirable location.

JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
may29.tf Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms,

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth S, in township 85 range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

JOHN LUTZ,
Real Estate Agent,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa

Books.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tennyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
The Initials;
Phœnixians;
A. Ward, his Book;
Nasby's Letters;
Dictionary of Quotations;
Macauly's England;
Homespun;
Kathrina;
Bitterswest;
Enoch Arden;
Tent on the Beach;
Snow Bound;
Country Living;
Companion Poets;
Tom Brown at Rugby,
Baker's Secret Service; and many others.

NOVELS:

Miss Mulbach's, Dicken's (25 cent edition),
Marryatt's, Sir Walter Scott's (25c edition),
Miss Ellen Pickering's, G. W. M. Reynold's,
Eugene Sue's, Alexander Duma's,
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's, D'Israeli's,
Wilkie Collin's, George Sand's,
Mrs. Henry Wood's, Wild Western Scenes,
Widow Bedott Papers, Caxton's,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Guardian Angel,
Pendennis, The Newcomes,
Young America Abroad, Robinson Crusoe,
Initials, Early Dawn,
Major Jones' Courtship, Charcoal Sketches,
Travels of Major Jones, &c. &c. &c.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:

Large Family Bibles,
Small Bibles,
Medium Bibles,
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,
History of the Books of the Bible:
Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c. &c.
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Presbyterian Hymn Books,

SCHOOL BOOKS:

A B C Cards,
Primers,
Osgood's Speller,
Raub's Speller,
Osgood's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Brook's Normal Primary, Normal Mental, Elementary, and Normal, Written Arithmetics,
Mitchell's New First Lessons, New Primary, and Intermediate Geographies,
Brown's First Lines, and English Grammars,
Warren and Mitchell's Physical Geographies,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Pocket, Common School, and Unabridged Dictionaries,
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature,
Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature,
Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century,
Coppee's Academic Speaker,
Sergeant's Standard and Intermediate Speakers,
Young American Speaker,
Western and Columbian Orator,
Schoolday Dialogues,
Northend's Dialogues,
Exhibition Speaker,
American School Dialogue Book,
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, &c.

TOY BOOKS.

Cinderella,
Mother Goose,
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Red Riding Hood,
The House that Jack Built,
Grand Father Goose's Rhymes, &c.

STATIONERY.

Congress, Legal,
Record, Foolscap,
Letter, Congress Letter,
Sermon, Commercial Note,
Ladies' Gilt, Ladies' Octavo,
Mourning, French Note,
Bath Post, Damask Laid Note,
Cream Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Day Books, Ledgers,
Account Books, Cash Books,
Pocket Ledgers, Time Books,
Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books,
Money Books, Pocket Books.

INKS AND INKSTANDS.

Barometer Inkstands,
Gutta Percha,
Cocoa, and
Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
Arnold's Writing Fluids,
Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
Eukolon for pasting, &c.

PENS AND PENCILS.

Gillot's, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens:
Clark's Indellible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
Office, Faber's
Guttkncht's, Carpenter's Pencils, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Eclectic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy,
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Repository,
Old Guard,
Our Young Folks,
Appleton's Railway Guide,
Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
London Punch,
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Northern Monthly,
Waverly Magazine,
Ballou's Magazine,
Gardner's Monthly,
Harper's Weekly
Frank Leslie's Illustrated,
Chimney Corner,
New York Ledger,
New York Weekly,
Wilke's Spirit of the Times,
Harper's Bazar,
Every Saturday,
Living Age,
Pen and Pencil,
Putnam's Monthly Magazine,
Arthur's Home Magazine.

Oliver Optic's Boys and Girl's Magazine &c. Constantly on hand to accommodate those who want to purchase living reading matter.

Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business, which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call. We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere.

JOHN LUTZ.
June 19, 1868.

Books &c.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conser.]
EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
WESTMINISTER REVIEW [Radical.]
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory.]

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